

LEAF GEOMETRIC MORPHOMETRICS AMONG POPULATIONS OF *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* (L.) TAUB.

MORFOMETRIA GEOMÉTRICA FOLIAR ENTRE POPULAÇÕES DE *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* (L.) Taub. DO BRASIL

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ABSTRACT: Leaves are plant structures that express important traits of the environment where they live. Leaf description has allowed identification of plant species as well as investigation of abiotic factors effects on their development, such as gases, light, temperature, and herbivory. This study described populations of *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* through leaf geometric morphometrics in Brazil. We evaluated 200 leaves from four populations. The principal component analysis (PCA) showed that the first four principal components were responsible for 97.81% of variation. The non-parametric multivariate analysis of variance (NPMANOVA) indicated significant difference between samples ($p = 0.0001$). The Mentel test showed no correlation between geographical distances and shape. The canonical variate analysis (CVA) indicated that the first two variables were responsible for 96.77 % of total variation, while the cross-validation test showed an average of 83.33%. *D. ecastaphyllum* leaves are elliptical and ovate.

KEYWORDS: Shape. *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*. Morphometric variation. Fabaceae.

INTRODUCTION

Dalbergia ecastaphyllum (Fabaceae) is native to Brazil; however, there are records of this species along the eastern American and western African coasts (CARVALHO, 1997; OLIVEIRA; CORTEZ, 2015). In Brazil, *D. ecastaphyllum* is found from the Amazon (northern region) to the Atlantic Rainforest (southern region) (LIMA, 2017).

Commonly known as “rabo-de-bugio” in Brazil, *D. ecastaphyllum* is considered a typical species of mangrove or flooded areas (CARVALHO, 1997; REYS; CANTILLO, 2004) and can be found in sandy soils thus helping in sand

their interaction with the environment have great relevance.

D. ecastaphyllum is considered the botanical origin of red propolis in northeastern Brazil. Its phenolic compounds-enriched resinous substance contains antimicrobial, antioxidant, and antitumoral activities (CASTRO et al., 2009; FROZZA et al., 2013). Therefore, studies on its bioprospecting are frequent.

Among plant structures, leaves are the best indicators of environmental effects on plant development. Thus, leaf description has great relevance for plant identification and use, as well as for understanding plant interaction with the environment (LIMA, 2017). Leaves are structures mostly used for the identification of *D. ecastaphyllum* in the field.

Geometric morphometrics has been widely used to evaluate plant species in several aspects namely evolution (KLINGENBERG et al. 2012), taxonomy (CONESA et al., 2012), and genetic diversity (SAVRIAMA et al., 2012; STRELIN et al., 2013). This technique has been used to evaluate leaf changes through the analysis of relative landmark positions and sets of points in approximating (curves) surfaces and quantifying

is also quite variable, that is, scandent or semi-prostrated in flooded areas, or shrubby-to-sapling in dunes (CARVALHO, 1997; REYS; CANTILLO, 2004; MARQUES, 2005).

The development pattern of *D. ecastaphyllum* is variable in its predominant habitats. Boeger et al. (2008) emphasized that environmental factors commonly affect plant structure and plant morphology and anatomy express the changes caused by this interaction. Thus, studies on the description of plant species and

size and shape. Geometric morphometrics allows the direct study of object shapes by viewing thin plate-splines thus enabling the description of differences between shapes and estimation of the variance-covariance matrix in particular traits (BOOKSTEIN, 1991; DRYDEN; MARDIA, 2016). This technique therefore greatly contributes to plant studies.

Although *D. ecastaphyllum* plays an important ecological role in the environment, to date, no studies have correlated its morphological aspects with environmental influence. This study described for the first time populations of *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* through leaf geometric morphometrics, contributing to a better understanding of the species ecological aspects.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study site and populations

Four populations of *D. ecastaphyllum* were sampled from the coastal region of Bahia State,

Brazil, on beach edges, rivers, mangroves, and hypersaline tidal flats (locally known as “apicuns”), far from urban areas, in the Metropolitan Region of Salvador (Vera Cruz and Itaparica municipalities) and on the southern coast (Ilhéus and Canavieiras municipalities) (Table 1). These regions belong to the Atlantic Rainforest and form varied ecosystems (MDA, 2010).

The Metropolitan Region of Salvador has hot and humid weather, with an average annual temperature of 25 °C, and includes the Bay of All Saints, the world’s second largest bay, a tourist attraction with environmental importance to the region.

The southern coast has regular rainfall throughout the year. Average temperatures range from 22 to 25 °C, with humid-to-subhumid weather. The coast has important mangrove and sandbank systems, which receive maritime influence with low-fertility sandy soils, special conditions for an ideal ecosystem for the development of several species (MDA, 2010).

Table 1. Geographic data of four municipalities for sampling of *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* in Bahia State.

Site	Location	Coordinates	
		Latitude	Longitude
Itaparica	Metropolitan	12° 53' 18" S	38° 40' 43" W
Vera Cruz	Metropolitan	13° 5' 60" S	38° 45' 00" W
Canavieiras	Southern Coast	14° 47' 36" S	39° 2' 46" W
Ilhéus	Southern Coast	15° 40' 38" S	38° 56' 42" W

Leaf sampling

For each population of *D. ecastaphyllum*, 50 leaflets (10 leaflets per plants and 5 plants per area) with no pest incidence, disease attacks or wind damages were sampled. All leaflets were sampled from the middle third of branches, with a distance of approximately 5 m between plants. This distance was established to ensure that the plants of interest were not close to each other and to reduce the possibility of repeating the sampling in the same individual. Exsiccates were identified and deposited at the HURB herbarium of the Federal University of the Reconcavo of Bahia (UFRB, in Portuguese).

Sample preparation

The abaxial surface of leaves was scanned and measured through a scale (HP Deskjet F2050), according to the method of Vieira et al. (2014). Then, the images were converted into TPS format using the software tpsUtil (ROHFL, 2010).

After conversions, landmarks of 200 images were defined through the software tpsDig2 (ROHFL, 2010). We used 16 landmarks and semilandmarks to perform the morphometric analysis (Figure 1). These landmarks were chosen based on the position of main and secondary veins of leaves, according to Vieira et al. (2014).

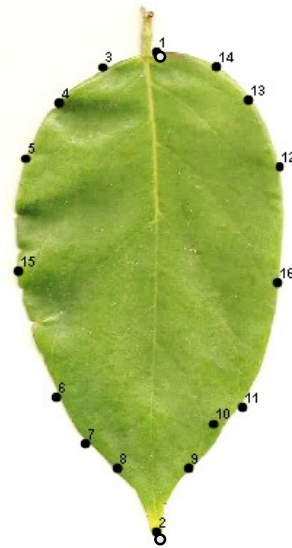


Figure 1. Landmarks (1-2) and semilandmarks (3-16) in *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* leaflets.

The landmarks 1 and 2 represent the position of the main vein, which follows an easily identifiable pattern. A landmark must have in its location a homologous trait that can be recognized in each sample (WEBSTER; SHEETS, 2010). The semilandmarks 3-4, 7-8, 9-10, and 13-14 represent changes in distal and proximal regions of the leaf edge in relation to the petiole, with the location of secondary veins as standard, although impossible in some samples because their number is variable. Silva et al. (2012) emphasized that the comparison of secondary veins in leaves is difficult in case of a lack of ontogenetic studies regarding the species under study. In this sense, it includes *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*, no studies have been registered for this species until this moment. The semilandmarks 5-6, 11-12, and 15-16 determine the angle of curvature formed in the leaf central region intercepting secondary veins.

Landmarks 1 and 2 represent the main vein position, which follows an easily identifiable pattern. A landmark must have in its location a homologous trait that can be recognized in each sample (WEBSTER; SHEETS, 2010). Semilandmarks 3-4, 7-8, 9-10, and 13-14 represent changes in distal and proximal regions of the leaf edge in relation to the petiole, with the location of secondary veins as standard, although impossible in some samples because their number is variable. Silva et al. (2012) emphasized that the comparison of secondary veins in leaves is difficult due to the lack of ontogenetic studies regarding the species under study. To date, no studies have been registered for *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*. Semilandmarks 5-6, 11-12, and 15-16 determine the angle of curvature formed in the leaf central region intercepting secondary veins.

The number of semilandmarks chosen for this study was defined to represent the leaflet of *D. ecastaphyllum* as much as possible during morphometric measurements of shape. The number of semilandmarks to be determined in a study depends on the complexity of curves or surfaces and the spatial scale of the object of interest (GUNZ; MITTEROECKER, 2013). Semilandmarks were aligned using the software tps-Relw (ROHFL, 2010).

Statistical analysis

The principal component analysis (PCA) was performed for checking the total leaf shape variation in *D. ecastaphyllum* and obtaining thin plate-splines with variation trends for each principal component. The canonical variate analysis (CVA) was also performed to determine significant differences between the populations under study. The CVA determines whether predefined groups during analysis can be statistically distinguished based on multivariate data (WEBSTER; SHEETS, 2010). The representation of diagrams (Procrustes and Mahalanobis) was used to show patterns of morphological similarity between groups. The cross-validation test (permutation test with 10,000 rounds) was performed to evaluate the classification accuracy based on Mahalanobis distances. All analyses were performed using the software MorphoJ (KLINGENBERG, 2011).

The non-parametric multivariate analysis of variance (NPMANOVA) was used to determine statistical significances ($p \leq 0.05$), while The Mentel test was performed to evaluate the correlation between populations, geographic distances, and altitudes ($p \leq 0.05$) using, the software PAST (HAMMER et al., 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In *D. ecastaphyllum* populations, the PCA indicated that the first four components were responsible for 97.81% of the variation in leaf shape in plants from different locations. The principal component 1 (PC 1) was 62.59 %, explaining more than half of all shape variation. The PC 1 represents changes in distal and proximal extremities, when positive or negative, respectively, conferring an ovate shape to the object (Figure 2). Similar to Viscosi (2015), in your study, the dominance of a component indicates that most shape variations are

concentrated in a single dimension, due to the evolutive process, once it leads to phenotypic characteristic.

The PC 2 was responsible for 21.97 % of the variation and showed a contraction of leaves more targeted towards width-related changes, conferring an elliptical shape on the negative axis. The PCs 3 and 4 (11.44 and 1.82%, respectively) refer to non-symmetric shape patterns. Positive values on the PC 3 tended to an extension of the apical region. In the PC 4, positive values tend to more pronounced changes in the proximal region (Figure 3).

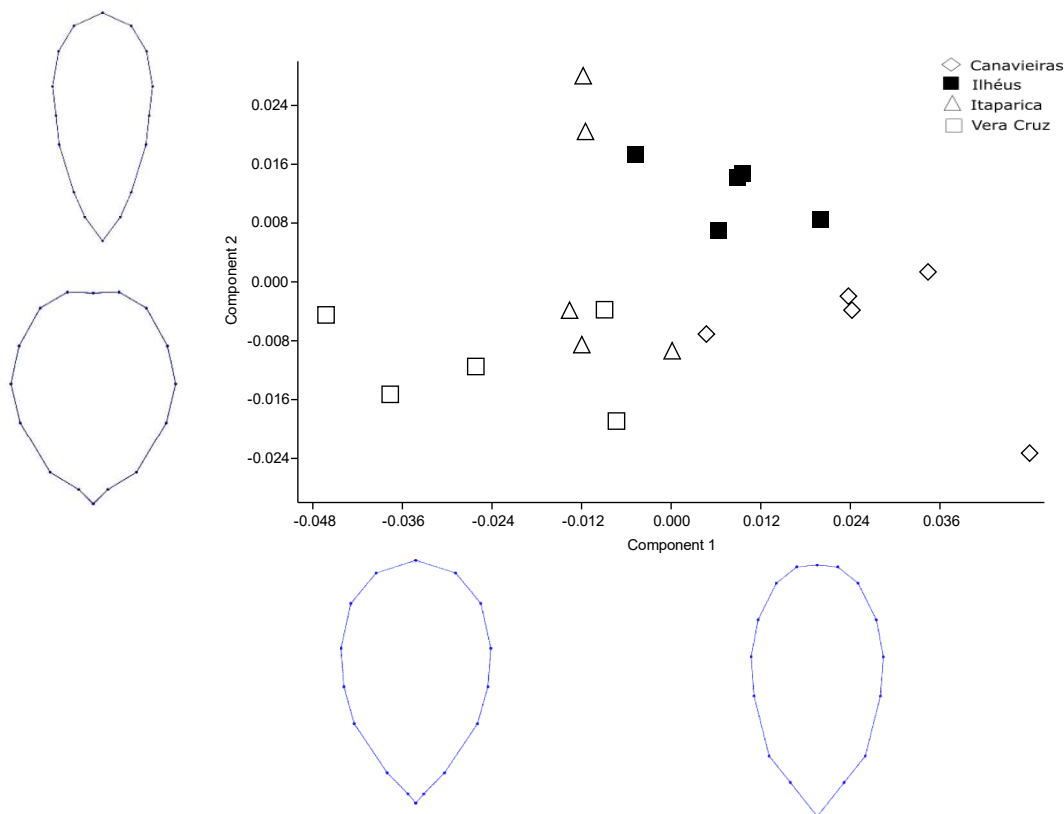


Figure 2. The principal component analysis (PCA) in the leaf shape of four populations of *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*. Axis of components 1 and 2 (PC1 and PC2), using a matrix of landmark coordinates aligned through the Procrustes method and the change wireframe in leaf shapes.

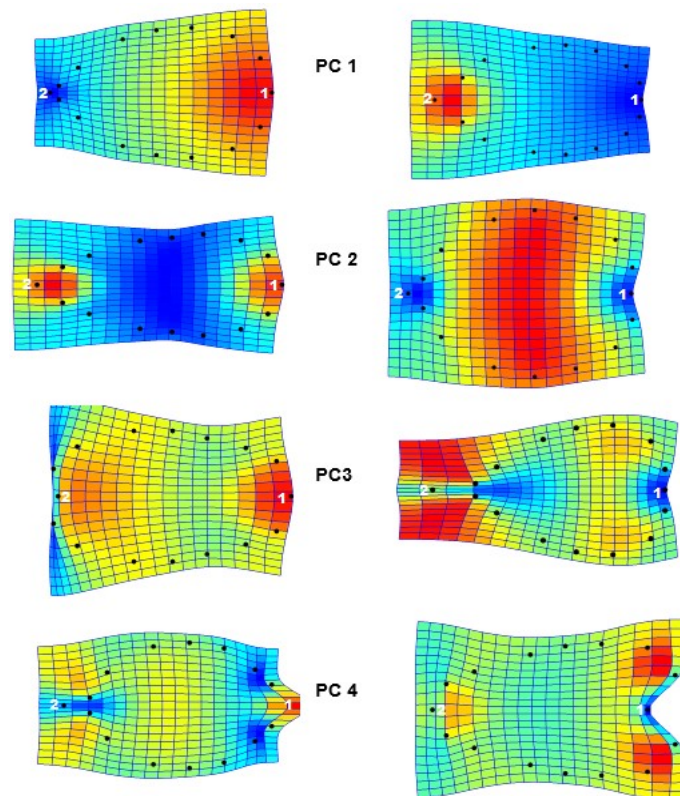


Figure 3. Thin plate-splines of *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* leaves represented by four principal components. Red represents expansion; green represents distortion; and blue represents contraction. On the left, negative values of PCs and on the right, positive ones.

The PCA results indicated a natural population separation and originating some isolated groups. The PCA is capable of reducing a large number of variables in a few dimensions representing most variations in the dataset under analysis. Besides, the PCA is fast and appropriate for exploring information. The PCA is not considered a statistical test; nevertheless, it contributes to the search for sorting data with no need for prior factor to test hypothesis (MONTEIRO; REIS, 1999; MITTEROECKER; GUNZ, 2009; WEBSTER; SHEETS, 2010; FORNEL; CORDEIRO-ESTRELA, 2012).

The NPMANOVA results showed significance between population averages using the Euclidean distance (permutation value = 9.999, total sum of squares = 0.01639, sum of squares within groups = 0.006089, $F = 9.023$, $P = 0.0001$), in which Itaparica differed from Canavieiras and Ilhéus, while Vera Cruz only differed from Ilhéus (Table 2). Although located in different regions, the populations of Vera Cruz and Canavieiras were not significantly different, indicating that their leaf shape patterns are similar, which has great importance for the recognition of *D. ecastaphyllum* in the field.

Table 2. Non-parametric multivariate analysis of variance (NPMANOVA) in the leaf shape of four *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* populations.

	Itaparica	Vera Cruz	Canavieiras	Ilhéus
Itaparica				
Vera Cruz	0.0558			
Canavieiras	0.0432*	0.0504		
Ilhéus	0.0468*	0.0492*	0.1086	

* Averages showing significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$).

Located in the Metropolitan Region of Salvador, the municipalities of Vera Cruz and Itaparica are under the same climate and soil conditions. Furthermore, both are bounded by areas on beach edges and mainly mangrove forest. *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* populations of Ilhéus and Canavieiras are located on the southern coast. Despite belonging to the same biome (Atlantic Rainforest), both municipalities are located on beach edges and hypersaline tidal flats (“apicuns”). The differences between populations are attributed to their environment, mainly regarding the phenotypic plasticity. According to Palmer et al. (2012), plasticity results in rather notable typical differences between plant species.

Huang and Liu (2014) stated that variation in shape and interspecific differences observed in *Sagittaria* (Alismataceae) were related to environmental conditions. Viscosi (2015) reported that the symmetrical leaf traits of *Quercus frainetto* Ten., *Q. petraea* (Matt.) Liebl, and *Q. pubescens* Willd might be related to hereditary factors. Furthermore, asymmetric variability might be associated with effects of fluctuating asymmetry, with no genetic influence.

Temperature and light have great importance among the abiotic factors that affect leaf

shape. These factors can influence leaf growth and shape due to their tendency to oscillation (WALTER; SCHURR, 2005), acting as signals in the expression of genes involved at the beginning of leaf formation in the meristematic stem region, as well as in leaf growth, expansion, and maturity. Furthermore, CO₂ concentration, altitude, and herbivory can also influence leaf shape (DKHAR; PAREEK, 2014).

Since *D. ecastaphyllum* has a rather variable vegetative habit shrubby-to-sapling, scandent or semi-prostrated it can present changes in its leaf structures, because luminosity received by plants may vary. According to Tsukaya (2004), differences in light intensity in plants lead to several leaf shapes. The author reported that low light intensity induces petiole elongation with leaf edge reduction, while high light intensity results in leaf edge expansion, inhibiting petiole elongation.

The Mahalanobis and Procrustes distance analysis (Table 3) showed the highest difference between populations of Ilhéus and Itaparica. The highest morphological proximity was observed between Ilhéus and Canavieiras, both with 14.4420. These areas are geographically close to each other (4km) and present a similar climate and relief, corroborating the results in Figure 2.

Table 3. The Mahalanobis (bottom half) and Procrustes (upper half) distances obtained through the canonical variate analysis (CVA) between populations of *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*.

	Itaparica	Vera Cruz	Canavieiras	Ilhéus
Itaparica		0.0404	0.0406	0.0255
Vera Cruz	14.6642		0.0527	0.0406*
Canavieiras	16.2456	17.5693		0.0280
Ilhéus	26.5958	20.6145	14.4420	

* Averages showing significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$)

No correlation between shape, geographic distance, and altitude were observed. The correlation coefficient between shape and geographic distance was $r = 0.7245$ ($p = 0.1240$). Between shape and altitude, the correlation coefficient was $r = 0.4009$ ($p = 0.2092$), as expected, once the plants were sampled in mangroves and beaches at sea level, whose minimum and maximum altitudes were 4.6 m and 15.2 m.

According to the CVA, the first two canonical variables represented 96.77% of total variation; therefore the first variable was responsible for 70.87% and the second, for 25.90% (Figure 4).

The CVA describes differences between previously determined groups in a set of multivariate data for investigating the magnitude ratio of differences between groups in comparison to within groups (MONTEIRO; REIS, 1999).

The cross-validation test between populations indicated an average of 83.33% proper identification, a high value, ensuring thus reliability in the separation of groups formed from leaf shape. This analysis is useful to check data efficiency and proper classification of specimens in their respective groups (FRANCOY; IMPERATRIZ-FONSECA, 2010).

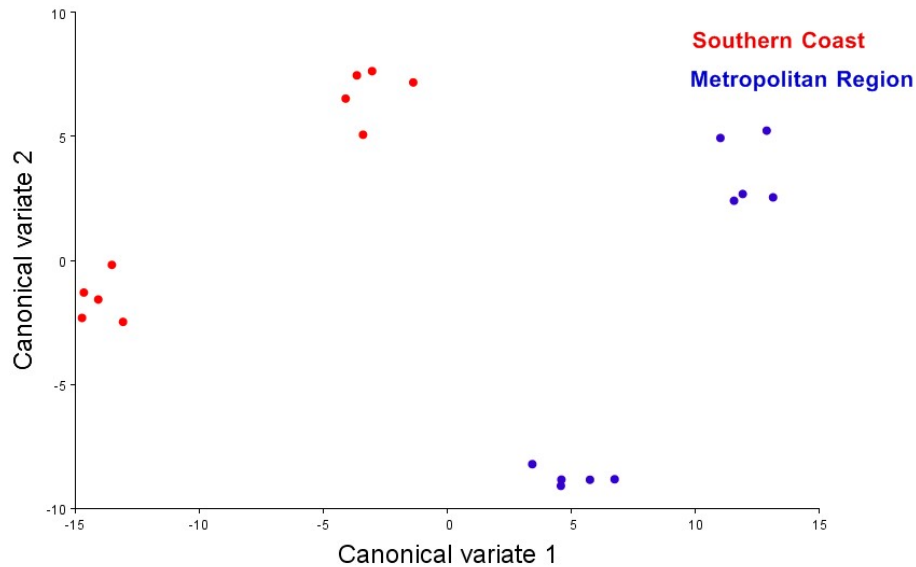


Figure 4. G axes established by canonical variables (VC1, VC2) obtained from leaf shape.

CONCLUSION

The *D. ecastaphyllum* populations were discriminated from geographic traits, indicating the existence of morphological diversity, with two types of leaf shape: elliptical, with the widest axis part in the middle fifth of the leaf long axis and ovate, characterized by leaves with a rounded base and obtuse apex.

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RESUMO: As folhas são estruturas presentes nas plantas que expressam importantes características de acordo com o ambiente no qual estão inseridas. Ao longo dos anos, a sua caracterização tem permitido identificar espécies vegetais e correlacionar o efeito de fatores abióticos como gases, luz, temperatura e herbivoria sob o seu desenvolvimento. O presente estudo teve como descrever populações de *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* do Brasil utilizando a morfometria geométrica foliar. Foram avaliadas 200 folhas de quatro populações desta espécie. Análise de componentes principais (ACP) mostrou que os quatro primeiros componentes principais explicaram 97,81% da variação. A Análise de variância multivariada com teste não-paramétrico (NPMANOVA) indicou não haver diferença entre as amostras ($p=0,0001$). Os resultados do teste de Mentel mostraram que não houve correlação das distâncias geográficas com a forma. Na análise de variação canônica, as duas primeiras variáveis responderam por 96,77 % da variação total, enquanto uma média de 83,33% foi encontrada pelo teste de validação cruzada. As folhas de *D. ecastaphyllum* são elípticas e ovadas.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Forma. *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum*. Variação morfométrica. Fabaceae.

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